# AGRICULTURE FORM TWO

# MARKING SCHEME

1.a) Process of taking a small quantity of soil from the field to act as a representative sample of the soil in that particular field.(1x1)=1mk

   b) -Traverse method
      -Zigzag method
                                    (2x1)=2mks

2a) -Yellowing of plant leaves due to loss of chlorophyll     (1x1)=1mk

b) - Its placing potatoes in a dark place to enhance sprouting. (1x1)=1mk

c) -Ideal number of plants that can be comfortably accommodated in any given area without overcrowding or too few to waste space                    (1x1) =1mk

3)-Leaf chlorosis

-Premature leaf fall

-Stunted growth

                                                              (2x1)=2mk

4)-Organic manure

-Commercial fertilizer

-Phosphate rocks

6)     Fertilizer grade - indicate amount of each nutrient contain in a fertilizer

       Fertilizer ratio – relative proportion of three primary macro nutrient N.P.K

                                                              (2x1)=2mk

7)-Master roll

   -Labour utilization analysis                                          (2x1)=2 mks


8)-Macro nutrient- nutrient required by plant in large amount

   -Micro nutrient- nutrient needed by plant in relative small quantity

                                                                    (2mks)=2mks

9)   -Are highly soluble in water

      -They are easily leached to lower horizons

                                                                    (2x1)=2mks

10) -Soil type

    -Market demand

    -Prevalence of pest and disease

    -Weed control

    -Type of crop to be planted

    -The rainfall pattern/moisture condition of the soil.

                                                              (5x1)=4mks

11) -Seed purity- seed with a high germination percentage

     -Germination percentage

    -Spacing- at close space more seeds are used than a wide spacing

    -Number of seeds  per hole

    -The Purpose of growth

                                                              (5x1)=5mks

12) -Placement method- application of fertilizer in planting holes and/drills

     -Side dressing- placement of nitrogenous fertilizer at the crop being top dressed

    -Foliar spraying- application of specifically formulated fertilizer solution onto the
 foliage of the crop

     -Drip –dissolving of fertilizer and applying to individual plant through perforated pipes
 or bottles

     -Broadcasting –random scattering of fertilizer on the ground for plant use

                                                              (5x1)=5mks

13) -Source of food
    -Source of income
    -Cultural use
    -Animal power
    -Provision of raw materials
  (5x1)=5mks

14) -Show the history of the farm
    -Show whether the farm is making a profit or loss.
    -Show all the assets and liabilities of the farm which can be used to value the farm.
    -Help in supporting insurance claims on death, theft, fire or loss of farm assets.
    -Help in tax assessment to avoid over taxation.
    -Used as a guide in planning and budgeting.
    -Helps to detect losses or theft in the farm.
    -Make it easy to share profits or losses in partnerships.
    -Help in settling disputes among heirs to estate if the farmer dies without a will.
    -Provide labour information on terminal benefits for a worker.
  (5x1)=5mks

(15)

**(a)** **Sulphate of Ammonia (SA)** is

$$\frac{60kg\ N \times 100kg\ SA}{20\ kg\ N}$$

=300 kg SA

(b)    -**Total amount of SSP**

$$\frac{30kg\ P_2O_5 \times 100kg\ SSP}{20kg\ P_2O_5}$$

=150 kg SSP

(c)    **-Total amount of $K_2O$**

$$\frac{40\ kg\ K_2O \times 100\ kg\ KCL}{50kg\ K_2O}$$

=80 kg KCL